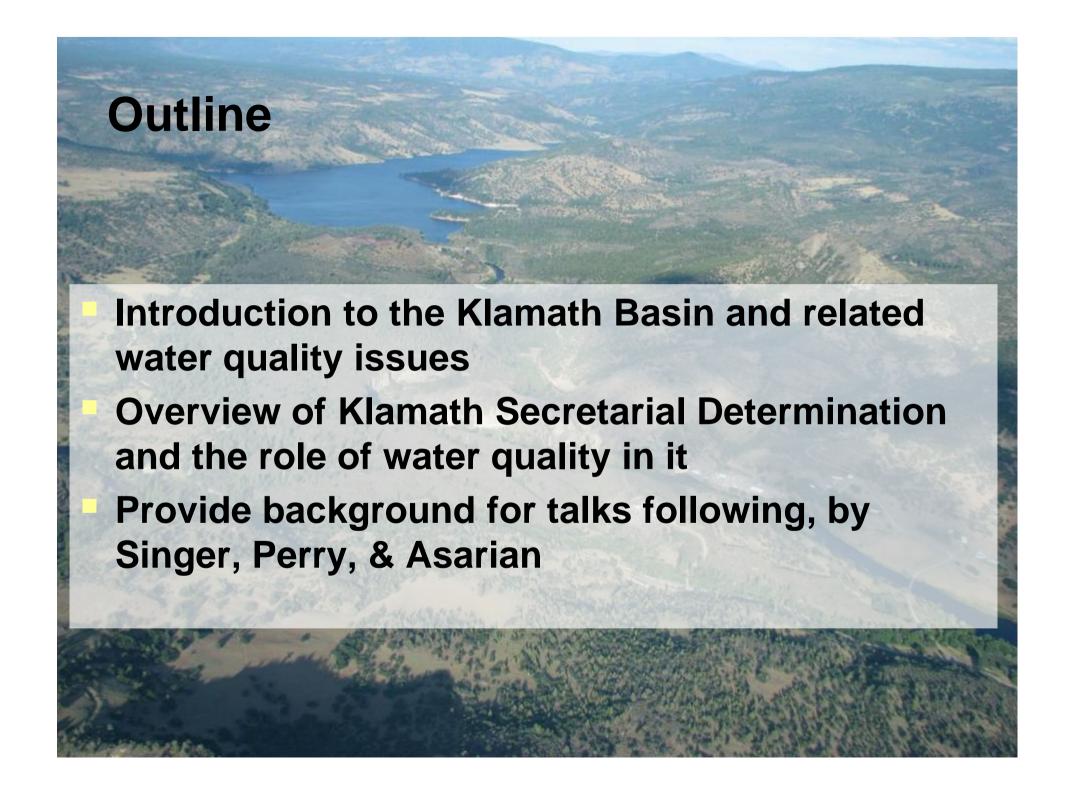
The Klamath Basin Secretarial Determination: Water Quality Considerations for Decisions about Dam Removal

Chauncey W. Anderson, USGS, Portland, OR Paul Zedonis, USBR*, Redding, CA Susan Keydel, USEPA, San Francisco, CA

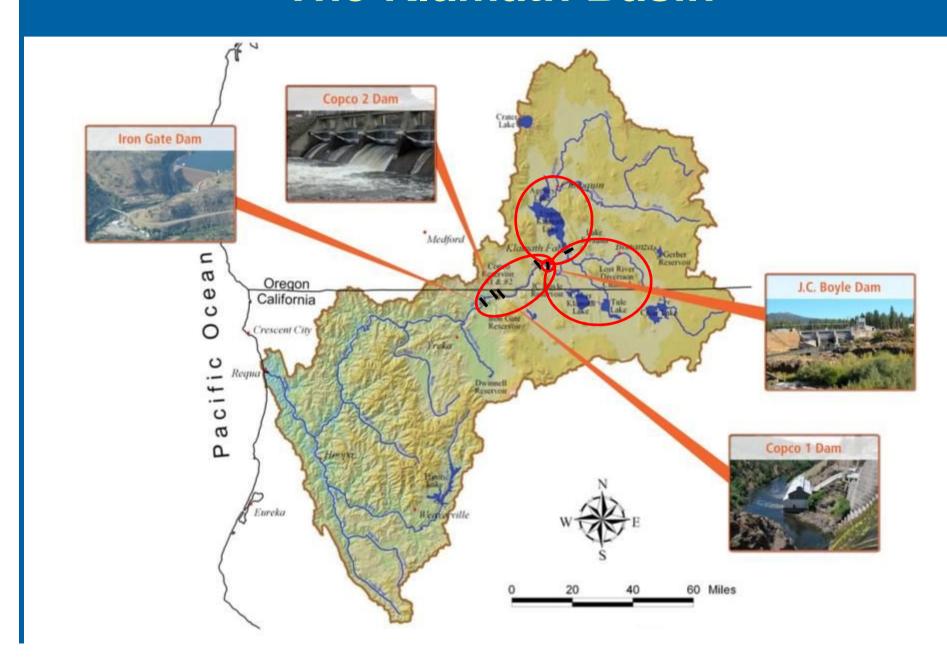


Take Home Messages

- Water quality is integral to Klamath Basin decision process regarding dam removal
 - Physical setting of reservoirs
 - Hydrological and land use modifications upstream
 - Affects on high priority uses downstream
- Secretarial Determination
 - Decision process about implementation of local Agreements
- New water quality studies and reports:
 - Reservoir sediment contaminants
 - Oxygen demand from resuspended reservoir sediments
 - Water temperature changes from dam removal
 - Qualitative assessment of likely future changes in water quality



The Klamath Basin

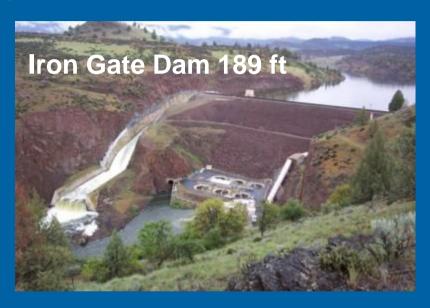








PacifiCorp Hydroelectric Dams



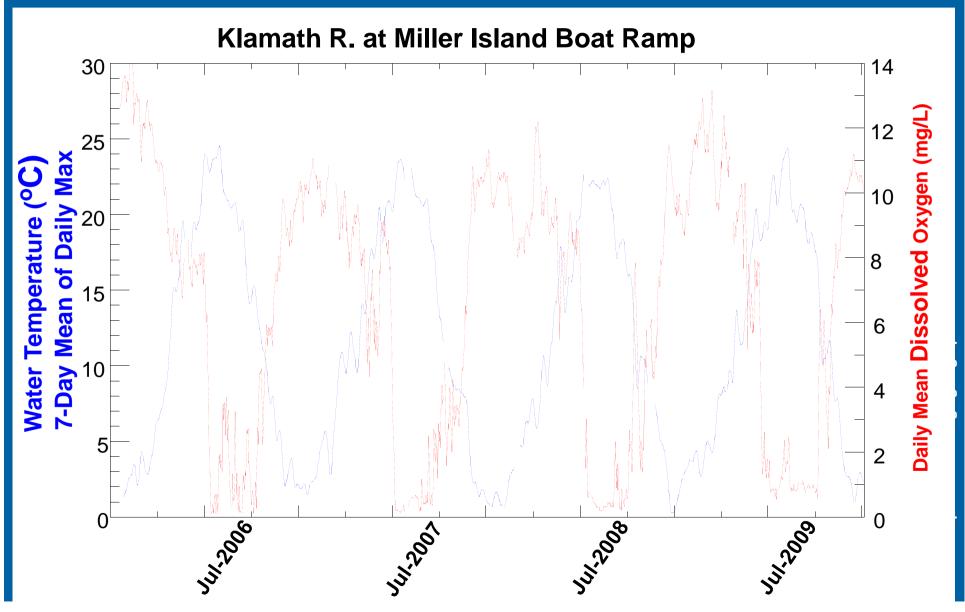
- 82 megawatts (70,000 homes)
- No irrigation / drought relief
- Minimal flood benefit
- ~13,000,000 cubic yards sediment
- FERC Relicensing
 - Inadequate fish passage
 - Clean Water Act Requirements

The Secretarial Determination

- Decision by Secretary of Interior on implementation of two Agreements
- Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA)
 - Proposal to remove 4 PacifiCorp dams in 2020
 - Interim Measures to improve water quality and habitat
- Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA)
 - Restore streams, provide reliable water supplies
 - Basin-wide approach (upstream, downstream, tribs)
- Complementary, "Connected" actions
- Key questions: costs, risks & liabilities, restoration of salmonid fisheries, public interest
- Formal EIS / EIR process, 50-year period of analysis
- Multidisciplinary Federal Team, technical subteams



Water Quality in Keno Reach is inhospitable to fish during summers



Effect of Reservoirs on Water Quality

- Receive water from upstream with poor quality
- Large cyanobacterial blooms (AFA, MSAE)
- Modify annual and seasonal nutrient dynamics
- Violations of water quality standards (in-reservoir and downstream)
- Shifts in timing of water temperature patterns
- Modified discharge patterns within Hydroelectric Area and downstream
- Sediment interception

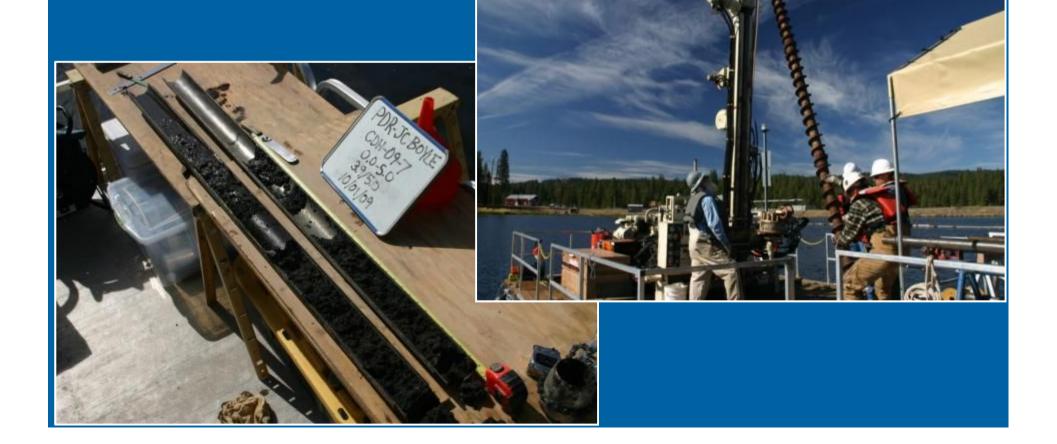
Water Quality Subteam New Investigations / Reports

- Added to large body of water-quality literature for the Klamath Basin
- Sediment chemistry & toxics (summarized here)
- Oxygen demand from mobilized reservoir sediment (See Maia Singer's talk, this session)
- Water temperature modeling & climate change (See Russell Perry's talk, this session)
- Anticipated future water quality conditions
- Final reports are on KlamathRestoration.gov



Reservoir Sediment Chemistry

CDMSmith, 2011, Screening-Level Evaluation of Contaminants in Sediments from Three Reservoirs and the Estuary of the Klamath River, 2009-2011, prepared for the Water Quality Subteam of the Klamath Secretarial Determination, 164 pp + Appendixes, http://KlamathRestoration.gov



Sediment Evaluation Framework

- Multi-level decision making process
- Common approach to sediment disposal around the Pacific Northwest (e.g., dredging operations)
- Comparison with established guidelines, evaluation of toxicity tests
- Adapted for Klamath Basin needs with added studies

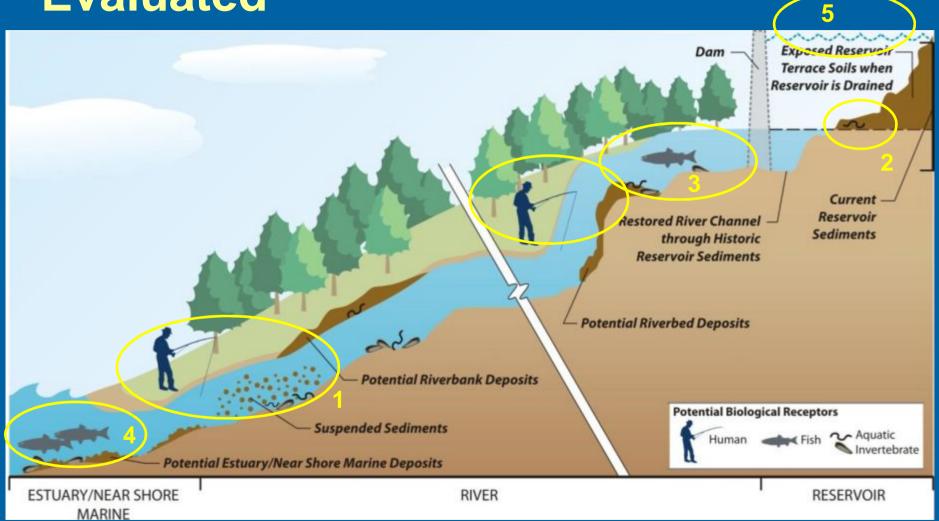


Sediment Chemistry Study, 2009-2010

- Input from States & other agencies
 - Informed by results from preliminary study in 2006
- 77 samples from reservoirs + Estuary
- Broad range of chemicals analyzed
 - Dioxins/Furans, PCBs, OCs, VOCs, SVOCs,
 PAHs, PBDEs, Metals, Hg, Conventionals (TOC,
 Nutrients, Grain size)
- Elutriates, toxicity bioassays, bioaccumulation in lab tests, reservoir fish

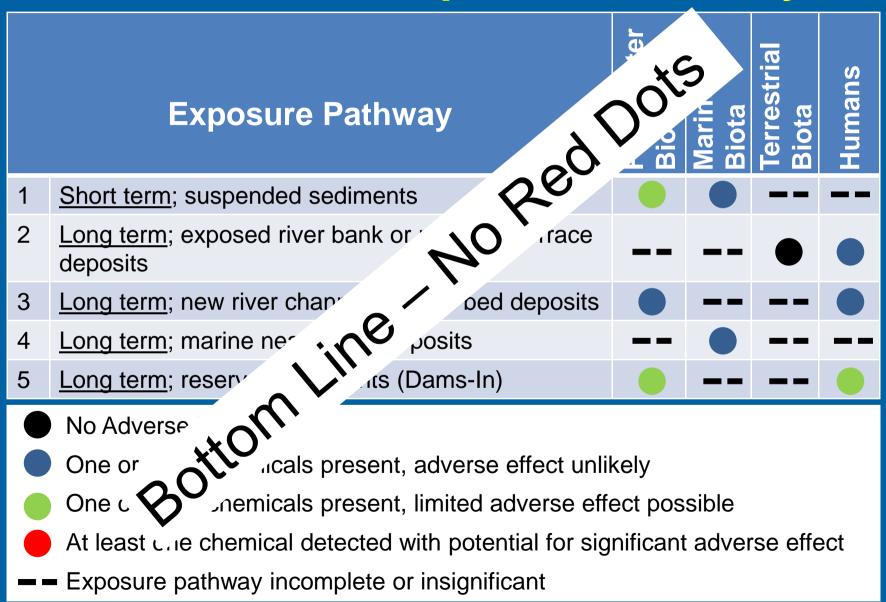


Five Potential Exposure Pathways Evaluated





Summary of Sediment Chemistry Effects for Five Exposure Pathways



Anticipated Future WQ Conditions

Dams in place

- Slower progress towards solutions
- Mechanisms and implementation actions for TMDLs are unknown

Dams removed + KBRA

- Algal toxin issue largely eliminated in the lower
 Klamath River
- Improved ability to meet TMDL targets for nutrients, chl – a, dissolved oxygen
- Water temperature changes and flow variability help accelerate improvements



Wrap Up

- Water quality is integral to Klamath Basin decision process regarding dam removal
 - Physical setting, hydrological and land use modifications
 - Importance of looking upstream
- Secretarial Determination
 - Decision about implementation of locally derived Agreements (KHSA + KBRA)
 - Focused on critical questions for decision making
- Studies and reports available online

Questions and Comments?

